WASHINGTON CITY:

SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1865. THE INAUGURATION.

This 4th of March, 1865, opened rather disagreeably, especially to the eyes of those designing to take part in the procession, and who did not relish having their "fancy fixins", spo led by drenching rain and mud-bath combined. The night had been drizzling, and this morning, about 6 o'clock, a heavy gale sprang up from the south, lasting but for a few minutes, but doing considerable damage, uprooting shade trees, &c. It was followed by brighter skies through the morning, but as the day wore on it became pretty certain that the manhood of the processionists was to be tried by a march of considerable discomfort.

Either Mud or Dust.

Four years ago, on the occasion of the inauguration, the weather was dry, and tornadoes of dust swept through the streets. Commissioner Blake then had a large force of men at work on the night preceding the inauguration removing the dust from the avenue between the White House and the Capitol. This year the streets were covered with a thick coating of mud, carrying out the saying that Washington alternates from dust to mud or vice versa.

The Perils of the Day. The Engineer Corps, it is reported, made a survey and took soundings of the avenue, for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying pontoons from the Capitol to the White House, but it was found that the bottom was too soft to hold the anchors of the boats, and the project was abandoned. The police were careful to confine all to the sidewalks who could not swim. At some of the shallow crossings, a steady stream of people were passing throughout the day, some of whom dashed out into the avenue in the most reckless manner, but fortunately no one is believed to have been

The City Last Night.

The day, yesterday, which had been rather disagreeable under foet, closed rather threateningly over head with driving mists and black skies, rendering it an unpleasant job for new arrivals to pick their way through the muddy streets of a strange city in discouraging quest of longings. Carpet-bagged and blanket-strapped strangers were bolting in every direction in a dazed hap hazard sort of way, and a good many of them found their way to the brilliantly lighted and comfortably warmed Capitol as if with an eye to quartering there for the night. In the course of the evening the torches of the firemer's procession lit up the fog of the avenue with a curious sort of silvery haze. A somewhat similar atmospheric effect on grander scale was observed over the Capitol building, the great roof lights over the two houses in session illuminating the heavens with a brilliant halo seen for miles away in the country. An inspiring effect was produced by the manner in which the national flag floating over the Capitol was thus emblazoned, every

Within the Capitol curious crowds vibrated between the two Houses, now interesting themselves with the bustle, confusion and noisy whirl of the House proceedings, and anon ta king a sedative by listening to the tranquil debate of the Senate upon the question whether the Smithsonian trust fund interest should or not be paid in gold; and if so, what about the Mr. Lincoln was at the Capitol during the

fold in the glorious ensign being brought out in

night attending to official business, as was also most of the Cabinet. Mrs. Lincoln was also there during the evening as a spectator of the busy proceedings. Representatives from the Army

A large number of efficers from the Army of he Potomac availed themselves of the occasion to visit the city, and added not a little to the military aspect of the ceremonies. Among them were Major General Webb, chief of Gen. eral Meade's staff, Major General Ingalls, chief Quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond: General Sharpe, assistant Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac; Lieut. Colonel Barstow, of General Meade' staff; Captains Webster and Robinette, of General Grant's staff; and Captain Howell and Lieutenant French, of General Ingall's staff; all of whom came up on a special steamer from Baltimore, and all the military posts near Washington, were represented more or less by officers and men.

Up to this morning the number of strangers arriving in the city was not so large as was the case four years ago. when the excitement in regard to the inauguration of President Lincoln and the anticipation that some foul play might be attempted by secession gangs to prevent the President elect from taking his seat, caused an extraordinary rush to this city some days in advance of the inauguration. On this occasion large numbers who proposed to come, in order to avoid the difficulty of getting lodgings, deferred coming until the day of the inauguration itself, and for their accommodation extensive arrangements were made by the different railroad companies in the way of running special trains. Numbers from a distance stopped over night in Baltimore, arriv-

ing here by the morning trains.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road run special trains here yesterday and to-day, and make return trips north at 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. to-night, and at 11.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. to-morrow.

Rumors of the Day

So important a day could not well pass without its due proportion of rumors, and amongst these was one that "something was going on," indicating that trouble was anticipated from some undeveloped quarter. Rumor had it that all the roads leading to Washing. ton had been heavily picketed for some days and the bridges guarded with extra vigilance. as if on the watch for suspicious characters. Also, that the 8th Illinois cavalry had been pushed out from Fairfax C. H. on an active scouting expedition, as if in search of some of the same suspicious characters. Also, that an undue proportion of "ornary looking cusses" in grizzled costume were to be seen upon the streets, indicating something portending. But as the day wore on in tranquility Dame Rumor took a back seat and was heard no more.

For the purpose of preserving order the military patrols were doubled, and made more frequent rounds of the streets than usual, but not withstanding the large number of strangers in the city, good order prevailed, and but few arrests were made by either the military or rolice authorities.

Pickpockets and Poughs in Town. As usual upon such occasions, quite a number of pickpeckets and roughs made their way to Washington, some of whom were tracked nere from Boston, Philadelphia and New York by detectives. The military and other detectives watched their movements closely, how ever, and but few opportunities were afforded

them to operate successfully. That there should be no blocking up the streets, and cars being blocked in the procession, the railroad company, when the procession was about to move, caused the travel between 17th street and the Capitol to be suspended until after the return of the procession. The cars to and from the Navy Yard changed track at the south gate of the Capitol and those on the western end at 17th street, while the 7th street line ran all day, except that during the passage of the procession the cars jumped the

track north and south of the avenue. As early as Friday morning, hundreds of strangers began to arrive in the city, and each succeeding train increased the number. Nearly all of the rooms of our leading hotels had been engaged a week in advance by telegraph for parties from all sections of the country. The hotel proprietors made every effort to accommodate those applying for lodgings, but not altogether successful. At nine o'clock esterday morning, 650 guests were "booked" at Willards'. Besides the usual sleeping accommodations of the hotel, the proprietors had cots and mattresses placed in the parlors, passages, some of the adjoining buildings, and, in fact, every available space, all of which was taken possession of by 11 p. m., and it was found necessary to turn away hundreds who applied for lodgings. The National Hotel adopted the same measures as at Willards'. and at an early hour last evening, 700 guests had been provided for. The Metropolitan was densely crowded, and 100 guests were provided with sleeping accommodations outside of the main building. The Avenue, Seaton, Kirkwood, and Washington Houses were crowded to overflowing at an early hour, and those who applied for lodgings after the arrivals of the late trains, were turned away. The smaller hotels of the city were proportionately thronged with guests, as were also many of the private boarding and lodging houses, where visitors were satisfied with get ting sleeping accommodations on the floor. One thousand visitors were furnished with

tained a large number of brother firemen from other cities. During the past few days the radroad com-panies have been taxed to their utmost capacity, every train, composed of from 10 to 18 cars, being crowded, and often ladies even being compelled to take a standing seat. It is estimated that the number arriving daily has reached from 5,000 to 8,600 since Monday, and

logdings by the Lincoln and Johnson Club, and

the various fire companies of the city enter-

this excluding soldiers returning from fur-

The preliminary arrangements were similar in most respects to previous inaugurations, excepting, perhaps, that of four years ago. A platform was erected on the steps of the east front of the Capitol, of sufficient area to accommodate the President and suite, and all entrances to the building were closed to all except those supplied with the talismanic pass of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. During the last three or four days the attendance of visitors at the Capitol had increased wonderfully, and yesterday the throng was so immense as to obstruct all the halls and passages, and interfere not a little with the preparations for to-day's ceremonies. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate held a levee at his office in the Capitol, issuing tickets of admission. These were given to Senators, members of the House, the President's suite, foreign legations, members of the press, and their respective families. Many, however, availing themselves of Senatorial influence to secure passes, effected an entrance where they had no business to come, and not a few slipped in many hours previous to the ceremonies, and patiently awaited the arrival of the procession

The old trick of shysters, " Member of the press, sir," did not work at all. The precautions against all such schemes were well taken, and non-plussed many a complacent chap who flattered himself with the idea of his own peculiar cuteness. The Sergeant-at-Arms was courteous but inexorable. The regular representatives of the press belonging to Congress received tickets promptly; to all others an in-

variable refusal was given. The park in front of the Capitol was stripped of much of the building material which occupied its broad area; and on the marble blocks plank flooring was laid, so that no portion of he grounds were left obstructed. The entrances on the north and south sides of the park were enlarged, and nothing neglected that was necessary to afford favorable opportunities to the crowd for comfortably witnessing the interesting ceremonies.

Now and Then.

Four years ago the preparations were of a far more warlike character. The city was filled with rebels who proclaimed their sentiments boldly in the streets, and hinted violence to the Executive. National airs were hissed down in public places of amurement, loyal men were assaulted on the avenue, and cheers for Jeff. Davis were of common occurrence. For sometime previous to the inauguration there had been threats of bloodshed on that occasion, and the military authorities taxed their brains for devices to prevent any such catastrophe. Every preparation was made for fighting. The volunteer organizations in the procession were supplied with cartridges, sharpshooters were posted at convenient spots along the avenue and on the roofs of buildings, and at the market house a small force of infantry was posted for the support of the riflemen in that vicinity. Gen. Scott, with Magrader's and Fry's batteries, were at the corner of Delaware avenue and B street, ready for action, the gunners and drivers remaining at their posts throughout the ceremonies. Gen. Scott in the meantime kept his scouts busily occupied visiting all parts of the dense crowd and watching for the first indication of trouble. The day, however, passed off quietly, but the feverish anxiety of that morning, and the certainty of terrible bloodshed following any riotous demonstration, created impressions on the minds of those who were present that probably will never be erased.

The commandant (Magruder) of one of these batteries referred to left Washington a few days after, and subsequently was made a General by the rebels. The Avenue.

Pennsylvania avenue, about the time of the tarting of the procession, presented a brilliant appearance indeed, despite the unpleasant weather. Thousands of people occupied the sidewalks and the windows and balconies of private and public buildings. The long colonade of the Treasury Building bore an immense freight of human beings, and the west front of the Capitol was similarly loaded. The State Department attracted much atten-

ion by its brilliant display of gracefully draped flags; as did the War Department by its display of flags and also of arches, and other dec-

point along the avenue, and upon the various carriages, cars, harness of horses, &c., on the streets, giving an exceedingly lively appearance to the scene.

As early as nine o'clock a crowd began to assemble in front of the White House, on Pennylvania avenue, and in a short time both sides those eager to see the President, but they were disappointed in doing so, as he was called to the Capitol early this morning to sign a number of important bills passed by both houses of Congress yesterday and last night, where he remained, and consequently was not in the procession, as was expected. At five minutes to eleven o'clock, Marshai Lamon, and a number of United States marshals acting as his aids, entered the east gate of the enclosure leading to the President's mansion, for the purpose of escorting the President out and assigning him to his position in line. At this time it was first discovered that the President was at the Capitol, when Marshal Lamon immediataly detailed Marshal Millard, of Philadelphia and Marshal Murray, of New Lork, to escort Mrs. Lincoln through the crowd to the Capitol. Mrs. Lincoln then entered her carriage, in company with Senators Harlan and Anthony, and passed out the west gate of the enclosures of the White House, under escort of the Union Light Guard, and drove in

advance of the procession to the Capitol. The Procession. As the hour for starting the line of procession approached, the clouds broke away auspiciously disclosing clear sky in the west. The half past eleven a. m.. in the following order: One hundred and nineteen Metropolitan Po-

Squadron 16th N. Y. cavalry, commanded by Capt. Leary, followed by the band of the 1st brigade Veter n Reserve Corps. Section of the 4th U.S. artillery, Lieut. King

licemen, under charge of Superintendent Rich-

The 1st brigade-Veteran Reserve corps, commanded by Col. Gile, headed by the Finley Hospital band. The corporate authorities of Washington, es-

corting the visiting delegation of the Baltimore municipal government. Delegation of the Washington Turners Association, accompanied by a fine band of music.

This portion of the procession was in charge of Mr. Wm. Dickson, Chief Engineer of the Steam Fire Brigade, as Marshal.

The Government steam fire brigade, it was expected, would have led off this portion of the procession, but an order was unexpectedly issued last evening that the members of the companies-Hibernia, Meigs and Rucker-should remain at their quarters, so that in case of fire THE PHILADELPHIA PIREMEN.

Chief Engineer D. M. Lyle and Assistant Engineer J. S. Robinson. Good Will Engine, No. 20, headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, and marshalled by W. Pascoe, came next. This company had with them three splendid steam fire engines, irawn by six powerful bay horses, and members of the company drew a beautiful hose case, which was finely decorated. There were

86 men in the line, first six stalwarth axemen, then six pipemen, and six torch-bearers, followed by the members. Perseverance Hose, No. 5, with about sixty members, drawing a beautiful hose carriage. which was handsomely decorated. The members of this company are an athletic looking set of men, who are uniformed in the New York style, with a white belt, bearing the number of the company. They were headed by the Douglass Band, and marshalled by John J. Butler, of the United States Mint. Mr. Jacob Tripler, of the United States Engine

and said to be the oldest in the country, was with this company Franklin Hose, No. 28, with about 70 men. whose fine physique was universally remarked, tollowed, drawing a beautiful hose carriage, and having with them their fine steamer, drawn by six bay horses, and a hand. some ambulance, lettered "Franklin Hose Company." This Company was marshalled by Chas. Darragh, and accompanied by the

Company, the oldest fireman of Philadelphia,

Frankfort Brass Band. WASHINGTON CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT. No. 1, W. H. Hines foreman, with hose car-

riage, handsomely set off, drawn by a large bay horse, and ten members uniformed in red shirts, black coats, black New York hat, with black belt.

No. 2, with their splendid steamer, hand-somely trimmed off, drawn by four beautiful gray horses, with ten men, uniformed as No. 1, under John Maddox, foreman. On this engine were two magnificent wreaths of flowers presented by lady friends of the company.

No.3, with their steamer, which was received on Thursday, gaily decorated, drawn by four gray horses. James W. Lowe foreman, with ten men, uniformed as the others.

No. 1, Hook and Ladder, John T. Chauncey foreman, with the truck, which has been lately put in complete order, handsomely decorated, grawn by four beautiful gray horses. The ten men of this company were mounted on the truck which had a line of miniature flags hanging the entire length, making the apparatus a most beautiful sight. This company also had a fine reel with them.

The Washington department was on this occasion seen the first time together, and its fine appearance attracted attention not only of our citizens, who felt justly proud of it, but of the numerous strangers who lined the streets.

There was some disappointment expressed that the steamer of No. 1 company was not in line; but its absence is accounted for from the fact that although it was shipped from the factory at Manchester, N. H., in ample time to reach here, that the preoccupancy of the roads by the Government prevented it from arriving

A beautiful Temple of Liberty car drawn by four large bay horses. In this car, which was surmounted by a beautiful tent; it was intended that there should be a number of young ladies representing the different States of the Union, but owing to the threatening state of the weather in the morning their places were

supplied by boys. East Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, headed by William Dixon, President, and marshaled by J. C. Dulin. With this club there was a fine working model of the Monitor. drawn by four white horses. At intervals two guns were fired from the turret by George D. Dice. The Monitor had on the bow, . The Union: Our Home:" and the turret was gaily decorated with flags, one for each State. Aft the turret were two streamers, while on the turret was a captain's pennant; forward, a Inion jack, and aft, the American ensign. This was gotten up in a handsome manner, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Beron. Capt. Bowman's battery of howitzers, manned by men from the yard, accompanied 's club, and before the procession started fired a salute. Loyal Pennsylvanians, numbering about sixty, marshaled by Joseph M. W. Wilson, and headed by the band of the 2d Pennsyl vania heavy artillery

Seventh Ward Lincoln and Johnson Club, numbering over 100, headed by the band from Finley Hospital, and marshaled by G. Z. Col-

Potomac Hose Company of Georgetown, about 30 members uniformed in black pants, red shirts and New York hat, drawing a beautiful reel gaily decorated Mount Pleasant Hospital Band.

Wagon of Hope Despatch Co. with a printing press, under a canopy of flags drawn by six bay horses. Two companies of United States Marines

from the Barracks and Navy Yard, numbering about 100 men headed by the Marine Band under the lead of Professor Scala. Captain Tilton had command of this detachment assisted by Lieutenants Young, Reed and Robinson, and Sergeant Major Dunn. Detachment of 2d Battalion, V. R. C., (141th

company,) under command of Sergeant Con-Battalion of 45th regiment U. S colored roops, from Camp Casey, Captain Brown and Lieuts. Walton and Roberts.

Hay's Brass Band, (colored.

Delegations of colored Odd Fellows, from the following lodges: John F. Cook, No. 1,185; Inion Friendship, 891, and Eastern Star, 1,028 F. N. Wilkinson, chief marshal; G. W Gainor, B. E. Gant, and E. Bell, assistants. The colored Odd Fellows had a fine banner, bearing on one side a portrait of John F. Cook, and on the other the ensignia of the order. Band of Campbell Hospital. Giesboro' cavalcade, numbering over 100, on

horseback, headed by the mounted band of the 3d U. S. cavalry This brought up the rear of the procession.

The Marshals. Marshal-in-Chief-Daniel R Goodloe. Aids to the Marshal-in-Chief-Captain J. S. Poland, Lewis Clephane, George H. Plant. Dr. D. W Bliss Z. C. Robbins, Wm. S. Mitchell, J. L. Henshaw, Major G. W. DeCosta, Colonel A. G. M. Provest, Dr. Z D. Gilman, J. T. Clements, r., Z. Richards B. B. French, jr. Marshals.-Major Charles Hamlin, De Vere

Burr, Alexander Shepherd, James W. Deeble, Job Angus, Lieutenant Colonel Gardner Tutts, . S. Brown. John G. Adams, H. C. Addison, Lieutenant Samuel Fessenden, John P. Hilton, W. H. Craig, Seward A. Foot, A. G. Hall, Geo. Hill, Jr., H. C. Field, Dr. G. K. Smith, John W. Jones, Dr. H. A. Robbins, Franklin Rives, Major E. E. Paulding, Robert S. Stevens, Willard Seares, Clement L. West, Major E. M. Stebbins, Lieutenant Colonel James A. Hall, A. L. Hayes, John R. Thompson, George H. Plant, jr., C. H. Snow, R. B. Clark, Dr. Daniel B. Clark, E. J. Brooks, C. M. Keyes, Sergeant Major A S. Perham, J. P. Bartholow, Carey White, H. Grossmayer, James Galway, John W. Fitzhugh, W. J. Stephenson, A. H. Sawyer, Baden, Warren J. Collamer, Franklin Philp, A. Stevens, Edward Griggs, T. B. Brown Jackson, Gratiot Washburne, Lieutenant G. A. Whitman, M. G. Emery, Thomas Lewis, Asbury Lloyd, William Orme, Fielder Dorsett, John Alexander, Major T. H. Gardner, Chas. J. Frazier, R. J. Meigs, jr., F. A. Boswell, Lt. Albion Howe, George A. Bassett, George N. Beall, Captain N. Darling, L. F. Parker, Geo. Bates, James Kelly, Charles S. English, J. Magruder, R. A. Shinn, James A. McKean, Joseph Gerhardt, Fred Myers, D. C. Forney, Edward Baldwin, S. P. Bell, F. N. Blake, Jonas B. Ellis, William H. Rohrer, William J Murtagh, John Paxton, H. O. Reever, M. Willian, Richmond J. Southworth, Dr. Julius Nichols, W. C. Tuck, D. F. Guy, J. R. Dodge R. T. McLain, Prof. W. E. Jollison, Gilbert B. Towles, C. R. Vaughn, Samuel T. Ellis, Chas. E. Lathrop. Daniel Baker, Thomas Adams, J. H. Thomas, William A. Cook, Camuel Wells, W. D. Moore, Captain James Lawrence, Dr. S. A. H. McKim, L. H. Walker, Captain R. T. Shillinglaw

Assistant Marshals, representing States Territories:-Gen. John C. Caldwell, Me. Major Evarts W. Farr, N. H.; Edw'd S. Dana, Vt.; Major Chas. N. O. Rogers, Mass.; Walter U. Simmons, R. I.; Hon. Benj. Noyes, Ct.; Col. M. Whitaker, N. Y.; Dr. A. P. Fardon, N. A. S. Fuller, Pa.; B. F. M. Hurley, Md.; H. M. Slade, Ohio; James H. Clements, Va.: Prof. B. S. Hedrick, N. C.; J. P. M. Epping, S. C.; Ala : Gen. A. Alderson, Miss.; E. Murphy, La.; Gov. Wm. Bebb, Tenn.; Col. Jas. W. Irwin, Ky.; J. J. Cummings, 1nd.; Dr. J. S. Bangs, Ill.; H. J. Gray, Mich.; G. W. McKean, Mo.; Major Rob't J. Stevens, Cal.; B. N. Hawes, Ia.; Major Geo. W. Barter, Wis.: H. H. Brackett, Min.; Edward E. Fuller, Kan.; Col. R. W. Furnas, Neb.; Stephen Gage, Nev.; Hon. G E. Upson, Mon.; Wm. H. Burleigh, Bak.

United States Marshals Chief-Ward H. Lamon, Distict of Columbia. Assistant U. S. Marshals-John S. Keyes, Mass; Wm. Millward, Pa; Robert Murray. A. C. Sands, Ohio; R Sherman, R I.: Chas Clark, Maine; C. C. P. Baldwin, Vt.; Chas. Dickey, Mich.; Earle Bill, Ohio; Col.; Jones, Ill.; Geo. W. Phillips, Robert Lamon,

and Wm. A. Mulloy, Washington. The following gentlemen acted as citizen aids to the U.S. Marshals: - E.S. Cleveland, Conn.; J. P. Bartholow and S. P. Hanscom, Washing. ton; Wm Stowe, Mass.; Ex.Gov. Newell, N. J.; Maj Gen. Julius Stahl, N. Y.; John McManus and Franklin Johnson, Pa.; Erasmus J. Middleton, Washington: James W. Clayton, Md.; Col. Blake, Ind.; W. Y. Sellick, Wis.; C. B. Denio, Cal.; Judge Delehay, Kansas; B. Van Riper, N. J.; Edward Gregg, Pa.; Dr. Stephenson, Ind.: Capt. W W. Smith, Iowa; James Currens, Pa.; Charles Sherrell, N. Y.

Early this morning the grounds surrounding the Capitol assumed an animated appearance, and rapidly filled up with visitors, determined on securing favorable positions. A line of guards were posted about the steps of the eastern front, (all other entrances being closed,) who permitted none to pass except those provided with tickets of admission. The doorway leading from the steps to the Senate chamber was completely invested by ladies awaiting the hour for their admission; and approach from the outside being impossible, a skillful flank movement by the Star reporter on a neighboring window became necessary, and resulted in lery. A number of the Metropolitan Police were stationed at various angles of the corridors, and a few of the Capitol police posted at the bronze doors between the House and the old Hall of Representatives, prevented all from passing over to the Senate from that side unless

The Senate Chamber was arranged at an early hour for the ceremonies. Within the arc formed by the desks around the front of the Vice President's chair, elegant cushioned arm chairs were placed and cane seats sandwiched between the widely separated chairs of the Senators, while sofas and settees filled up the rear. The proceedings of the Senate were quite uninteresting, and about 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Powell, the doors of the galleries were opened to the ladies. The rush and scramble for seats was characteristic of the gentle sex, and from that time until the Senate adjourned the confusion rendered the proceedings inaudible. At 11 o'clock the galleries were filled, with no room for more, presenting terraces of variegated hues that vie in beauty with the finest effects of the rainbow. The time slipped wearily away to the outsiders, patiently waiting in the mud and rain, while inside the Senate vainty endeavored to transact business, with loud and repeated but unsuccessful calls of the presiding officer upon the ladies to preserve order in the galleries. Vice Admiral Farragut entered the Senate Chamber and quietly sat down in one of the back seats. Next came Major General Hooker, then Major General Bartlett, and others, while the attaches of the several foreign legations, "some gorjus for to see," leisurely sauntered into their gallery.

At fifteen minutes before twelve Vice President Hamlin escorted the Vice President elect to the desk, and soon after the Cabinet appeared, followed by the Supreme Court of the United The President was seated in front of the

Secretary's table, and the Committee of Arrangements on the left Vice President Hamlin, the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were seated on the right of the Chair, the Diplomatic Corps on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court, heads of Departments on the left of the Chair. Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States and Territories of the Union; ex-Governors of States; Assistant Sec-

masters General; the Assistant Attorney General, and the Judge Advocate General; Comptrollers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury; Solicitors of the several Departments; Commissioners, Treasurer, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, occupied seats on the right and left of the main

Members of Corgress, and members elect, entered the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and occupied seats on the left of the

Vice President Hamlin, in a brief farewell address, feelingly alluded to his connection with the Senate as its presiding officer, and after referring to the brilliant future of the Republic, concluded by wishing all a safe and happy return to their families.

Vice President Johnson followed, referring to his elevation from the ranks as an illustration of American privileges, and proceeded a length upon the subject of the subordination of Presidents and Secretaries to the will of the people, at the conclusion of which the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Hamlin, the Vice President elect taking the bible in his hand and elevating it before the audience, exclaiming, "I kiss this book before my nation of the United States."

Vice President Johnson, after some further remarks, then took the chair, and calling the Senate to order, administered the oath to the Senators elect to the 39th Congress, after which the body repaired to the east front of the Cap-

Meanwhile the threatening clouds had dispersed, and the sun lighted up the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" in the parks most cheerfully, and brightening with its beams the snow white dome and upturned faces of the throng, a well accepted omen of the better days just dawning on the country. As the President, followed by the imposing cortege that had filled the Senate Chamber, stepped out from among the columns of the eastern portico, and in his unassuming way came into full view of the throng, a loud, long and enthusiastic cheer welcomed him, with many repetitions, that seemed as though they would not be checked, even by the expectation for the inaugural. Finally the tumult subsided, the privileged visitors to the Senate Chamber clustered on the porticoes and at the windows, and in the universal hush, the President addressed he people as follows:

The Inaugural Address. Fellow-Countrymen: At this second ap-

pearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended ad. dress than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constant. ly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded itall sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war-seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and aresult less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may ecom ecrouge that any mon should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered-that of neither has been answered

The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." It we shall sup. pose that American slavery is one of those oftences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him !

Fondly do we hope-fervently do we praythat this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said. "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan-to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with ali

At the conclusion of the address, the procession was formed and moved towards the Executive Mansion, President Lincoln accompanied in his carriage by his son, Master 'Tad" Lincoln, and Senator Foster, of Connecticut. Next followed the carriage of Mrs. Lincoln, who was accompanied by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, then the carriage of Robert Lincoln, and next two of the Foreign Ministers, succeeded by the civic pro-

The Military Escert. The military escort, consisting of the First Brigade Veteran Reserves, Lt. Col. Johnson, a section of 4th U. S. artillery, Lieut. King, and a squadron of the 16th New York cavalry, Capt. Leary, all under command of Col Gile, made a fine appearance, and added much to the attractiveness of the procession. The Baltimore Visitors.

At 11.20, the Baltimore delegation having ac-

rived, were conducted to the Council Chamber

of the City Hall by Alderman Utermehle and Coun ilman N. Larner, of the committee of reception. Alderman Utermehle introduced the delegation to the Mayor and Councils of Washington. Mayor Wallach welcomed the guests to Washington, and assured them of the pleasure it would give the corporation to make them comfortable during their stay. Dr. Wayson, marshal of the delegation, responded briefly, in appropriate terms. The delegation consists of the president (James Young, Esq.) and twenty members of the First Branch, the president (Daniel Harvey, Esq.) and ten members of the Second Branch of the Baltimore Conncils, John A. Thompson, Esq., register, and Samuel McCubbin, comptroller of the city, John F. Plummer, Esq., the Mayor's secretary, and the commissioners of finance, E. T. Elli cott and F. Littig Shaeffer, Esqs; also the Union Glee Club—in all about sixty members of the delegation, Dr. George W. Wayson and Mr. Lambden, marshals. After a few moments of preparation the delegation was invited to partake of a fine collation. While waiting for the call to the table, the Glee Club, under

the direction of Gen. W. H. Hayward, favored the company in the Council Chamber with some patriotic glees, sung in excellent style. The delegation afterwards joined in the line of the inaugural procession. The delegation are still in charge of the reception committee. and will to-night partake of a dinner at the Seaton House, prepared by order of the com-

mittee for the entertainment of the guests. The committee having the visitors in charge-Messrs. Utermehle, McCathran and Noyes, of the Aldermen, and Larner, Wilson and Ruff. of the Council-after the visitors had proceeded to the Capitol and witnessed the ceremonies, took charge of them, and escorted them to the City Hall, where they visited the two chambers, and went to the top of the building, where retaries of Departments; the Assistant Postthey obtained a fine view of the city, surround.

ing country and fortifications. While on the top of the building they drank the health and prosperity of the city of Washington, which, at the time, they were overlooking. This afternoon the committee are doing the agreeable towards the visitors, and at eight o'clock this evening the Baltimoreans are to dine with our corporate authorities at the Seaton House, where they stop to-night, and leave in the morning.

The Police. Thirty policemen, headed by Superintendent Richards, were detailed to form across the avenue in front of the procession, for the purpose of clearing the way, and another squad was detailed to form a line on each side of the avenue. The police arrangements were admi-

rable, and the men deserve much credit for the manner in which they carried out their orders A force was also held in readiness at head. quarters, subject to orders. Mounted Military Patrol. Col. Ingraham detailed a strong mounted military patrol, who were pested at the inter-

sections of the various streets crossing the av-

enne to prevent vehicles from getting in the

way, and to assist the police. In this way the

avenue was kept clear of obstructions, and the

Photographic. Among the incidents of the day were the operations of the eminent photographers, Gardner, of 7th street, and Brady, of the avenue taking pictures of the spectacle at the Capitol The photographs are superb, and will preserve to the future a life-like and remarkably spirited presentation of the scene. Brady also made a group picture of all the members of the House of Representatives, a work of art unsurpassed by any similar undertaking.

procession meyed along in perfect order.

Closing of the Day.

The day will close in an appropriate manner with a public reception at the White House by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, for which the most extensive preparations have been made, similar to those of New Year's day, in anticipation of a large crowd.

> CONGRESSIONAL. SATURDAY, March 4

SENATE -The Senate continued in session from yesterday through the night, until seven o'clock this morning, engaged mostly on the miscellaneous appropriation, (or "omnibus' bill. as it is called,) the chief point of contention and debate being the House amendment of Mr. Henry Winter Davis for securing to al civilians arrested by the military trial by the civil courts. The amendment was finally rejected by yeas 18, nays 15. The bill was then passed as it rame from the House. Various other bills including appropriations

suspended by reason of disagreeing amendments between the two Houses were finally disposed of by agreeing to the reports of conference committees respectively thereon. At ten o'clock the Senate again met this

Mr. Morrill reported back from the District Columbia Committee the House bill to prevent the enlistment of criminals or persons charged with crime from the prisons in this District; and it was passed. The galleries on all sides of the chamber

were now crowded, and the confusion increased, so that several Senators declared they did not know what the bill was. Mr. Conness called up the bill to regulate commerce between the several States. The pending question was on the amendment

of Mr. Wi'son, that no citizen of the United States shall be excluded from any railroad car, steamboat, or other conveyance, on account of any State of municipal law, or regulation of a corporation, &c., the penalty being \$500 fine or imprisonment from three months to five years. Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment y adding, "nor from any meeting house, church, or hotel;" which was carried; and Mr. Wilson's amendment, as thus amended, was greed to-yeas 21, nays 14. Messrs. Chandler and Sumner again called

for the question on the passage of the pending bill, but ineffectually. In the meantime the Cabin t members and Justices of the Supreme Court, the latter in members of the Diplomatic Corps, in their rich and superb official dress, and other dignitaries

followed, all taking their appointed seats in

front and on the right of the dais. The members of the House also soon came in and the floor was filled. The hour of 12 approaching, Vice President Hamlin rose an delivered a neat valedictory referring to the fact that through the four years of his service the republic had been afflicted with war to preserve its own existence, devolving upon the Senate the consideration of most important measures in connection with the struggle, and expressing his gratitude to Senators for the manner in which they had supported him in the discharge of his duties at the same time giving assurance that he had always desired and aimed to regard the riights

and feelings of all. He closed by introducing

son, as ready to take the oath of office. Mr. Johnson then came forward on the dais front of the Chair and addressed the assembly He announced it as wholly by the ald of the peo ple that he was there to take the oath as Vice President of the United States, and we were ye a pation. It was not because of your President your Vice President, your Secretary of State your Secretary of War, your Secretary of the Navy, or any or all these, because of your Supreme Court Judges, who like the rest, were creatures of the people, that the nation, that he American government, had been preserved It was because of the people, and because this government was so closely connected with, and was of the people. He himself was a plebian, and he wished to announce it here to the ministers of foreign governments before him and to this vast multitude that all this power of the nation was because of the people.

It was by them and through them that the nation had maintained this great struggle, and was putting down its enemies, and this Union had been and would be maintained. Tennes see was a State of this Union, and he thanked God and the people that she was. The power of the people had made her such, and would keep her so. He wished to announce this fact. as well as repeat that other general idea of the power and efficiency of our institutions through their popular character.

Mr. Johnson, after further enforcing these views, announced himself ready to take the oath of office. He was then sworn in by Vice President

Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin then announced the 3sth Congress expired by limitation, and the Senate adjourned. Vice President Johnson now assumed the

chair, and called the Senate to order. The President's proclamation for an extra session of the Senate was then read. The new Senators and those re-elected for new terms, were then called to be sworn in and they came forward and took the oath of

The Senate subsequently returned to the legislative chambr, and then adjourned till 12 o'clock Monday next.

House.-The House after half-past seven o'clock in the evening was engaged in the consideration of not only general appropriaton but bills of other character. The usual confusion prevailed throughout the

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution of respect to the Speaker for the dignified, able and courteons manner in which he discharged the duties of the Chair, and he (Mr. Cox) supported it in a neat little speech.

Mr. Dawson, of Pa., seconded the resolution

and endorsed the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio. The resolution was passed, three or four members only voting against it. The army appropriation bill was in danger of being lost. The House had inserted a prom-

ise that no part of the money should be paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company This the Senate struck out, and two Committees of Conference had failed to adjust the disagreement.

Mr. Thayer offered an amendment, so as to bring the subject before the Supreme Court of the United States, to adjust the legal point, upon which, he said, the disagreement rested After debate Mr. Morrill moved that the House recede: and this was agreed to, and so the bill was passed.

Mr Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to direct Gen. Augur to repeal the regulation which requires colored persons to obtain passes as a preliminary to leaving the The House transacted much miscellaneous

business, and at a few minutes past 7 took a recess till 9. On reassembling, there being but few mem-bers present a recess was taken for 10 minutes. Mr. Davis, of Md., made a report from the committee of conference on the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill. All points were agreed upon, except that which precludes civilians from being tried by military tribu-

Mr. Pendleton unsuccessfully moved to ad-Mr. Mallory moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but the motion was disagreed to.

The civil appropriation bill was lost from

Various causes.

The hour of twelve having arrived, The Speaker delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, concluding as follows: "We go hence, with our official labors ended, to the Senate Chamber, and the portico of the Capitol; there, with the statue of the Goddess of Liberty looking down, for the first time, from er lotty pedestal, on such a scene, to witness and participate in the inauguration of the elect of the American people. And now, thanking you most truly for the approbation of my official conduct which you have recorded in your journal, I declare the House of Representatives of the 38th Congress of the United

States ! djourned sine die.

PAOTONY PRICISE

This speech was applauded.

5 O'OLOOK P. M.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SECOND TERM. Since the inauguration of George Washington no similar event has so stirred the popular heart of the country where that is loyal to the principles of free government, as this inauguration of President Lincoln for a second term. This means, unmistakably, that the people with comparatively few exceptions, emphati. cally approve the policy and measures by which he is suppressing the rebellion, and have universal confidence in his energy, capacity and patriotism, as the result of their experience with him at the head of American public affairs during the past four most trying years of our brief national lifetime. We submit, to those who reflect, that this so remarkable display of popular approbation of our country's Chief Magistrate, means neither more nor less than an overwhelming endorsement of the new departure" in the course of our national polcy-of our public affairs-into which the so wide spread treason of the times, now happily gasping in death threes, has precip. itated the country. We need hardly remark that the rebellion has already worked an entire revolution in the public mind with reference not only to the rights and duties of the States, but concerning the obligations which the citizen owe to the State and National Governments, respectively. In the same manner have civil commotions repeatedly worked revolutions in the popular readings of English constitutional and other laws, more than once affecting changes without resorting to scratch of pen, which have amounted to well-nigh an entire reconstruction of English rights, if not of English society. All these eventful transitions have resulted fortunately for the Brit-

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The Star was the first city paper to present Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address to the public; and our power press was kept busy for a long time supplying the eager demand for it. In pithy brevity, sagacity and honesty of

ish nation; increasing and strengthening Eng-

lish liberty, and amazingly furthering the ma-

terial prosperity of the English people and the

power of the English State in the affairs of the

world. We see no reason to doubt that the

revolution in our own government, which the

rebellion is so swiftly working, as explained

above, will fail to operate as beneficially for

as a nation.

purpose, the address is Linconian all over. FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

The steamer Charleston, from City Point, Capt. Wheeler, with H. E. Goodwin, Post

Quartermaster, and Dr. Thompson. Medical Director at Prisoner Camp, Point Lookout, arrived here to-day. The steamer Balloon arrived at Point Lookout on Friday, from Baltimore, with twelve rebel murderers, 'rought from Louisville, Ky., among them Major Douglas, Capt. Peacher, Capt. Ray, Capt. Moore, Lient. Cooley, and also the notorious Capt. Gurley, who mur-

dered Gen. McCook after he had been wounded

and placed in an ambulance. The Govern-

ment have not yet decided what to do with them, although they have all been sentenced by court martial to death. There are 7,000 prisoners at the Point. steamer brought up the body of Malcom Woodraff, who died of consumption aboard the boat, aged thirty-five. He belonged at

Kingston, N. Y. FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels claim to have Checked Schofield-They admit he is not likely to stay The Fall of Wilmington.

We know, from Northern papers, that the enemy occupied Wimington on the morning of the 22d ult. As the last train left, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of Front and Market streets, was firing upon the enemy, who had appeared upon the causeway on the western side of the Cape Fear River. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator Creek; some few skirmishers pushed forward, but were driven off. Our troops retreated across the northeast

branch of the Cape Fear River, at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry, or McRee's Ferry. It is said that our forces attempted to burn the railroad bridge at Northeast, nine miles from Wilmington, but were only partially successful. Later accounts say that our forces had checked the forward movement of the enemy

there. If so, it is probable that Schofield will next try the Fayetteville route, or attempt to effect a junction with Sherman. Since Sherman has already been reported as moving towards Cheraw, there is no impropriety in indicating the opinion that this may be movement by the flank, to cross the Catawba river, below the railroad, and thence move on Charlotte, along the eastern bank; or it may mean a change of front, with the intention to

reach Fayetteville, and be in co-operation with Gen. Schotield "Checked" by Bragg-Prob-

able Junction with Sherman. From the Richmond Inquirer, March 2. The situation at Petersburg is unchanged. Scores of deserters coming into our lines every night indicate that fighting is imminent. The roads are still too bad for serious movements of troops. It is stated that our forces under Gen. Bragg have succeeded in checking the forward movement from Wilmington, under Schofield, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that the latter had advanced no further than Northeast river, 10 or 15 miles from the city. It is thought that Schoffeld will try to effect a junction with Sherman via Fayette ville, perhaps. An immense war meeting was held in Mo-

ile on the 13th of February, at which patriotic speeches were delivered and appropriate resoutions passed. It is reported that Gen. Hood will be assigned to an important command in Texas.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCI-ETY.—A stated meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7% o'clock.

E. MACMURRAY, Secretary.

FOUR AND A HALV STREET PRESBYand evening, by Rev. Dr. Passtir, of Pittsburg.

I. O. O. P.—A special meeting of MOUNT NEBO ENCAMPMENT, No. 6, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next at 7 o'clock. The By order of the C. P.

THOS. W. FOWLER, Scribe, WASHINGTON LODGE No. 1. K. of P.

You are hereby notified to attend a special communication on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th inmands the attention f every member.

WM. R. WHITNEY, A. 8

WHITNEY, A. 8

WELLING, 7th instance, 7th

LECTURE.—The Rev. J. G. MORRIS. D. D.,
of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture on
MONDAY EVENING, 6th Instant. at 7% o'clock,
at the English Lutherau Church, corner of H and
lith streets. for the benefit of the Sunday School.
Subject: "THE AMERICAN FLAG"
Tickets, 25 CENTS, to be had at Wm. Baltantings 7th street and Philip & Salomore. yne's, 7th street, and Philp & Solomons, Pennsylvania avenue.

ATTENTION, FOURTH WARD EXEMPTION CLUB.—The members of this
Club are requested to meet TO MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Council Chamber City
Hall. Business of importance will be brought forward.

ASBURY LLOYD, Presi ent.

R. S. DAVIS, Sec'v. m 3-2t

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY consected with the First Baptist Church will hold their anniversary on SUNDAY NIGHT. the 5th instant in the church. 13th street, between G and H, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by Senator Harris, of New York; Ex Gov. WBIGHT, of Indians, and others.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF Waugh Chapel M. E. Sabbath School will take place at the Church corner A street north and 3d street east, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON mext. 5th instant, at 30' lock.

Addresses will be delivered by Hen, Mesers. Willey, Odell and Price

During the exercises Missionary Certificates and Prizes will be awarded to meritorious scholars. inging by the children.

M32t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
Books to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the National Union Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., will be open at No. 297 F street, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1365, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 6 o'clock, P. M., of said day,
JAS, HARPER
C. H. MOGDY,
THOMAS PATTON.
JAB MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. RIELY,

fe 27-104* M. RIELY,

THE GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT of the new FOUNDRY METHODIST EPIS-COPAL CHURCH, corner of G and Feurteenth streets, is now open. The audience room has been beautifully decorated and arranged with special regard to the convenience of visitors.

There will be select instrumental and vocal music ach exemptor.

WORTH THE PROPERTY OF SERVICE STREET

cach evening.

There will be a variety of attractions—among which will be visits from the Commanderies and Lodges of our own and other ities. fe 22